THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9526. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. 1782.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1782,

Begins drawing the 18th November, and not near two Blanks to a Prize.

THE TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, in Variety of Numbers, are ſold and regiſtered by

WHITE AND MITCHEL,

At the Toy Shop and State Lottery Office, oppoſite to the Tron-Church, EDINBURGH,

On Account of Meſſrs. RICHARDSON & GOODLUCK, London,

Remarkable for felling the moſt capital prizes.

AT their offices, in laſt and former lotteries, the following Capital Prizes were ſold and ſhared, viz. three of 20,000l. four of 10,000l. ten of 5000l. ſixteen of 2000l. thirty-four of 1000l. and forty-one of 500l.

The Purchaſer of a FOURTH, *at* 4*l.* 7*s. will receive as under,* viz.

L.5000,	if a prize of	L.20,000	L.250,	if a prize of	L.1000
2500,	if	10,000	125,	if	500
1250,	if	5,000	25,	if	100
750,	if	3,000	12, 10s.	if	50
500,	if	2,000	5,	if	20

The purchaſer of a Half, at 8l. 10s. will receive twice the above ſums.

The purchaſer of an Eighth, at 2l. 4s. will receive half the above ſums.—And

The purchaſer of a Sixteenth, at 1l. 2s. will receive one fourth of the above ſums.

All *Shares* ſold at this office, which is duly licenſed, are *ſtamped and ſecured purſuant to act of parliament.* They include the firſt and laſt drawn tickets entitled to benefits, and thoſe drawn prizes will be paid without deduction, agreeable to act of parliament, either at this or Meſſrs Richardſon and Goodluck's offices, London, and at the current value, ſo ſoon as drawn.

Laſt lottery, many were diſappointed of and paid high for tickets and ſhares, by being too late of applying. Thoſe intending to adventure in this are requeſted to purchaſe early, there being no chances, policies, or inſurance allowed, and only 40,500 tickets, which, before drawing, are expected to advance.

As they riſe or fall at the London offices, ſo they will at this.

Country correſpondents may have tickets and ſhares ſent for good bills at ſight or a ſhort date.—Correct numerical and regiſter books are kept, and tickets and ſhares regiſtered at 6d. each number.—Schemes to be had *gratis* at the office.—Letters poſt paid duly anſwered.

WRIGHT's State Lottery Office,

LONDON.

THE Purchaſers of Shares, Chances, and Adventures, in the laſt Iriſh Lottery, from Mr Wright or his agents, will receive the money for their prizes on demand, either at No. 57, Charing Croſs, London, or at the ſhop of PATRICK ANDERSON bookſeller, Parliament-ſquare, Edinburgh. The chances and adventures will be paid in Britiſh money, without any deduction; the tickets and ſhares at the uſual price. It is requeſted, ſuch as are entitled to prizes will ſend for the value without loſs of time.

Of Pat. Anderſon may be had, lately publiſhed,

St Cecilia, or Britiſh Songſter, a new edition, with the addition of many ſongs never before in print, price 2s. 6d. bound.

Tracts of the learned and celebrated antiquary, Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, a new edition, price 1s. 6d.

An Introduction to Mr James Anderſon's Diplomata Scotiæ, with many notes, by Mr Thomas Ruddiman, a new edition on writing paper, 1s. 6d. in boards.

An Introduction to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Scotland, containing many uſeful and curious papers, tranſlated from the Latin of the learned Mr Walter Goodal, price 1s.

Hoyle's Games improved, a new and neat edition, 1s.

Poems by Michael Bruce, a new edition, 2s. in boards.

Reynal's Hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, a new tranſlation, 6 volumes, 18s. neatly bound.

TO be SOLD, for exportation and home conſumpt, by public roup, on Thurſday the 10th of October, at the warehouſe in Penman's land, Quality-ſtreet, Leith,

PART of the CARGO and MATERIALS of the Ship GREVENDE SHIMELMAN, of and from Copenhagen for St Croix, viz.

A parcel of Silks.
Muſlins.
Muſlin Handkerchiefs.
Indian Cotton ditto.
Linen ditto.
Nankeens.
Silk Stockings.
Thread and Cotton ditto.
Plain Linens.
Striped ditto.
Checquered ditto.
Table Cloths and Table Napkins.
Leather Gloves.
Sewing Silk.
Brown and white Thread.
White Thread Lace.
Black ſilk ditto.
Ribbons.
Mens Shirts ruffled.
Oſnaburghs.
Ruſſian Canvas.
Wrappers.
Cotton Dimitties.
Printed Cotton.
Coils Cordage in coils.
Hamburgh Lines in hanks.
Square Iron.
Tallow in caſks.
Butter in ditto.
Tar in ditto.
Brandy in ditto.
Rhenith Wine in ditto.
Vinegar in ditto.
A parcel of Oak Staves.
Lintſeed Oil in caſks.
Anchovies in bottles.
Materials of Ship, conſiſting of Cables, Hawſers, Anchors, and Old Sails.

Catalogues with the particulars, to be had from Samuel Anderſon, Edinburgh, or P. Wood, Leith. The goods to be ſeen from eleven till two o'clock, on the three days preceding the ſale.

From the London Papers, Sept. 13.

Vienna, Aug. 28. We flatter ourſelves with the arrival of the Count and Counteſs of the North in this capital by the 13th or 14th of September. According to the laſt advices from Conſtantinople, the inſurrection in the Crimea is almoſt at an end, the arrival of the Ruſſians ſoon ſtopt its progreſs, and the ringleaders have ſuffered condign puniſhment.

Breſt, Aug. 23. The Chaſſeur corvette arrived in this port yeſterday. She brings ſome intelligence at laſt of the combined fleet which ſhe parted with the 19th inſt. cruizing between Cape Ortegal and Corunna. Though the fleet has ſuffered much by ſtorms, it was in tolerable condition, and had but few ſick. A ſouth-weſt wind which reigned there, as well as at this place, had till then prevented its going to Cadiz.

We learn alſo, by ſome letters from the officers on board, that Don Cordova having heard of the ſafe arrival of our fleets, had reſolved to ſtand farther off to ſea. He did not ſee without grief the neceſſity of ſailing for Cadiz, after having protected the convoy from the Iſle of Aix to a certain latitude, which had been detained by contrary winds, and that he ſhould not have ſuffered ſo much by the ſtorm had he not waited for its departure. M. de Guichen had received orders to return to Breſt with three ſhips of the line, but Don Cordova having held a Council of War, had fully demonſtrated the neceſſity of not diminiſhing the fleet. The intereſt of the two powers would not permit, he ſaid, this ſeparation, and he had orders to take M. de Guichen with him to Cadiz. Don Cordova hoped to double Cape Finiſterre as ſoon as the ſouth wind abated, and, as the wind tacked about, we preſume the weſterly wind which ſucceeded it will carry him to Cadiz in a few days.

LONDON

This day there was a levee at St James's, previous to which General Conway had a conference with the King: After the levee a Council was held, at which the Recorder attended, and made a report to his Majeſty of the perſons already capitally convicted, when the five following were ordered for execution on Monday next, viz. Charles Kelly and Francis Meſſenger, for burglaries; Evan Price, Joſeph Caddie, and John Stannel, for footpad robberies, on whom he paſſed ſentence immediately on his return. They are all very old offenders.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from the Britiſh Miniſter at Liſbon, at Lord Grantham's Office, which contain ſome very pleaſing intelligence from Gibraltar, which is ſaid to be a full confirmation of the ill ſucceſs of the enemy in their attack on that fortreſs.

Should the intelligence of the diſcomfiture of the Spaniards before Gibraltar prove authentic, it may be preſumed that Lord Howe will not have occaſion to ſtrike a ſingle blow; ſince it is moſt probable that the very appearance of his truly formidable armament will be enough to induce the beſiegers to relinquiſh all thoughts of reducing the fortreſs; for, after having ſuſtained ſuch dreadful havock from ſo very diſproportionate a body of men, the aſſailants will ſcarcely be guilty of ſuch folly and madneſs as to perſevere in the aſſault when the garriſon is not only reinforced, and amply ſupplied with ſtores and ammunition, but alſo protected by a naval armament that bids fair to conſign to inevitable deſtruction the ſtrongeſt fleet that the confederated powers can poſſibly collect to favour the approaches of the enemy by land.

It ſhould ſeem that Adminiſtration have reaſon to expect a very ſtrenuous oppoſition to the attempt for the relief of Gibraltar; otherwiſe they would hardly ſend thither ſo immenſe a fleet, under five of the beſt Admirals in the navy.

It is expected that the fleet of obſervation will not be collected at Spithead till ſome days after the arrival of the grand fleet in the Streights of Gibraltar, when, if in the opinion of the other flag officers, his abſence can be conveniently and ſafely diſpenſed with, Admiral Milbank will return to take the command of the ſame.

It is a fact not admitting of diſpute, that a very conſiderable part of the people of the different American provinces are extremely diſſatisfied with the alliance that has been formed between Congreſs and the Court of France. The members of the French Cabinet have been long appriſed of this circumſtance, and, in conſequence of this knowledge, are thrown into much embarraſſment and irreſolution. Should the popular diſguſt be appeaſed, they hope that they ſhall be enabled to dictate ſuch terms of accommodation as will encreaſe their territorial dominion, and promote their commercial intereſts; while, on the other hand, they are not without apprehenſions, that a longer procraſtination of a treaty with England, will afford the American loyaliſts an opportunity of convincing their deluded brethren of the expediency of re-acknowledging allegiance to, and again connecting themſelves in a reciprocal friendſhip with Great Britain.

Thoſe who flatter themſelves with an idea of a reconciliation between Great Britain and her rebel colonies, from the extraordinary letter (real or fictitious) written by a Dr Walter to Sir William Pepperell, will find themſelves exceedingly miſled. Sir William has aſſerted the authenticity of the correſpondence, and therefore we ſhall not at preſent call that in queſtion; but admitting this fact in its fulleſt extent, what does it prove?—nothing more than the *deluſive anticipating* of an American Loyaliſt, who *predicts* what he *hopes* will come to paſs! It is extremely ſingular, if ſuch a revolt was in agitation as the writer intimates, that the Carleton trade-ſhip ſhould bring but *one ſingle letter* of advice of ſo great an event; and that Dr Walter ſhould be the *only man* to tranſmit the glad tidings thereof to this country!—for Government, we are authoriſed to declare, have not received a title of intelligence on this ſubject! That diſcontents prevail in Congreſs, reſpecting the pay of the French troops, we have not a doubt! but that they ſhould riſe to a height ſufficient to overturn that *independence* which the colonies have, to our perpetual reproach, fully eſtabliſhed, is an idea too prepoſterous to enter the head of any but a *madman!*

Sir W. Pepperel was cloſetted yeſterday with the Lords Shelburne and Grantham, and Mr T. Townſhend; but neither of theſe joint Officers of State were able to derive any information from the *cock-and-bull ſtory* of Sir William's American correſpondents!

The friends of a certain *news-paper Baronet* were *on the lay* yeſterday at the Stock Exchange, but not a ſingle *bull*, or *bear*, roſe in conſequence of the recent intelligence of America.—The funds, to the utter chagrin of the *fiction-mongers*, remaining exactly in *ſtatu quo!*

A correſpondent remarks, that the patriotic papers ſtrain every point to decry and run down the letter to Sir William Pepperel, on the late diſturbances in America; but after all their art to deſtroy its authority, ſome very material information, received by it, remains in full force:

That there was a great diſturbance in the New England provinces about taxes, both this letter and the rebel papers agree in; and that there was a deficiency in the taxes to be raiſed, they alſo both agree in. The rebel papers, or rather ſome of them, add, that theſe diſturbances were ſoon got over; but no mention is made how they were quieted. If they were got over by Congreſs falling on ſome way of paying the troops, without taxes laid on for that purpoſe being paid, and by that means relieving the people groaning under ſuch a load of taxes, it is very well; the Congreſs are clever fellows, and all may hobble on till the next quarter ſupplies are due. But our correſpondent adds, if theſe diſturbances have been got over, by Congreſs ſubmitting to the people, and ſeeing the abſolute impoſſibility of their procuring ſpecie to pay the taxes, have acquieſced, and agreed to allow their refuſal as a matter ariſing from neceſſity, the people may be quiet, yet ſtill the army muſt be without their pay, and nothing but confuſion and anarchy muſt enſue. As to the account coming only in one letter, our correſpondent ſays, is not the caſe; for ſome particulars in the letter, and ſome circumſtances that tend greatly to corroborate ſome parts of it, appear in the printed paper of New York. But ſuppoſing the accounts to have come only in one paper, did not the ſurrender of Lord Cornwallis come over in one ſingle letter from France firſt, and, till this mail came, it remained on this ſingle evidence.

It may be depended on as a fact, that when negociations firſt commenced for peace between France and England, the enemy had the modeſty to inſiſt on our navy being limited to a certain number of ſhips, which we were to be under articles not to encreaſe. It is hoped that Britiſh valour will never be ſo ſunk, for us to ſubmit to conditions humiliating like theſe.

Notwithſtanding the late David Tyrie's ſeeming contempt of death, both at his trial and execution, the following letter, together with his ſubſequent deſign of eſcaping from Wincheſter goal, evidently prove that he thought life well worth preſerving. This letter, in Tyrie's hand-writing, was found on the perſon to whom it was addreſſed, who was apprehended for altering bank-notes:

"The things are ready got in. To-morrow evening I hope to make my puſh. If I fail in this, what you propoſe is certainly a ſafe and practicable mode; but, good God! you amaze me ſo much, that I ſcarcely know what to think. I really doubted if there was ſuch a man as you living. Our acquaintance is but ſhort and caſual. How then, that am but a ſtranger to you, can I expect you will run ſuch a hazard for me? There are people in London who owe their fortunes to me, but have not once looked near me. God ſend I was out! I think I could convince you I was worth ſerving. Except yourſelf, I believe few men have more reſolution. I have but few words; but, once in action, neck or nothing! Depend on it, if nothing unforeſeen happens, dead or alive I'll be delivered to-morrow night: it may be a night later before the tools come in, but not more. If I am detected, and you think you can accompliſh a reſcue, in the journey to Wincheſter, the attempt will be ſafe, eaſy, and certain: but the moſt difficult thing will be to find out when I am to be removed. I am in great confidence with the turnkeys; they ſay there is no talk of going; they are certain it wo'nt be this week, and promiſe to give me notice the day before. This cannot be depended on; but I will tell you how I think it may be reduced to a certainty. When I am removed, it will be either in the Wincheſter ſtage or a poſt-chaiſe; and, in either caſe, I will go out of the goal about five o'clock in the morning, or rather half an hour ſooner. Suppoſe, then, a perſon was to wait about the Old-Bailey and Newgate-ſtreet every morning, from about half an hour after three till about ſix o'clock: Let him firſt come into the goal, and ſee my face and perſon. If I am removed ſuddenly, he can then come and give you notice; firſt following, to ſee whether I go by the ſtage, or in a chaiſe: If in a chaiſe, I'll go from the door; if by the ſtage, I'll go to the inn.—You can enquire where the Wincheſter ſtage inns.

"Bill Lee, and another creature like himſelf, are all that goes with me, at leaſt ſo I am told; and them it is only who go with the priſoner at aſſize-time. Knowing my time and mode of conveyance, all that's wanted would be three or four men, diſguiſed with ſmock or waggoners frocks, and well mounted, as if ſmugglers; they might have crapes for the face. Nothing ſhould be attempted this ſide Honſlow, but immediately on the other ſide of it, or not again till you come to Bagſhot Heath, juſt about the 23d mile ſtone. A horſe or a chaiſe ought to be ready; I would prefer the former; and a frock alſo to diſguiſe me after I got away. There are a great many ways which we could double from both of theſe places. And, however ridiculous you may think it, plenty of ſnuff ſhould be provided, to throw in their eyes: And you ſhould alſo get a punch and iron, for knocking off the bazils from my legs. We will reach Honſlow about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and Bagſhot Heath about eleven; each about an hour and a half ſooner, if in a chaiſe. If all the parties were ready, a watch would do juſt as well at Hyde Park Corner Turnpike as at Newgate; only, whoever does it muſt firſt know my perſon.

"Now, ſuppoſe I was to get notice about ſix, ſeven, or eight o'clock in the evening before I am removed, how could I contrive to let you know? I wiſh you and Jack would ſettle ſome place about this; I could get a perſon, perhaps, to go a mile or two, but not further; and it would be imprudent to truſt every one with where you live. Turn all this in your mind, my dear friend, as the dernier, in caſe my firſt ſhould be fruſtrated. If you can get men, you know the road; they may know a better place, nearer London. I doubt you will find it difficult to get the men. You muſt tell them it is to reſcue a perſon about ſmuggling. Adieu! God bleſs you! I'll expect to hear from you to-morrow.

Your ever faithful and
Wedneſday morning, obliged friend."

"Mr John Graham."

Extract of a letter from New York, Aug. 6. *by the Sir Guy Carleton, arrived at Cork.*

"The communication of this place with the country is ſo open, that boats, &c. from Philadelphia, Boſton, and all the northern provinces, are admitted, without flags of truce, to come in and purchaſe goods, &c. without moleſtation. The troops are encamped between King's-bridge and Greenwich. Waſhington is about 15 miles off; both armies remain quiet, and no appearance of hoſtilities, which makes us think here there is ſome negociation going on with the northern Colonies."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 14.

THE King has been pleased to present the Reverend Mr Andrew Williamson to the church and parish of Archtergaven in the presbytery of Dunkeld and county of Perth, vacant by the presentation of the Reverend Mr James Hunter to another church.

War-Office, Sept. 14. 1782.

22d Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet William Molyneux Green is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Mitchell.

6th Regiment of foot, Ensign Archibald Christie to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Hervey Aston. John Perfect, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Archibald Christie.

16th Regiment of foot, Ensign John Kortwright to be Lieutenant, vice William Barwell.

26th Regiment of foot, Holt M'Kenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Hugh Scott.

39th Regiment of foot, Richard Wheldon, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Phipps Gerard.

Captain George Le Hunte, of an independent company of invalids, to be Major in the army by Brevet, and to take the command of all the independent companies of invalids in Jersey.

Captain the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd, of the 2d foot, to be Major of Brigade to the forces.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland, dated August 24, 1782.

103d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Byng to be Captain, vice George Cotter, who retires. Ensign William Barton to be Lieutenant, vice Byng.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 13.

The Hebe, a French frigate of 40 guns and 360 men, bound from St Maloes to Brest, is taken and brought into Plymouth by his Majesty's ship Rainbow.

Weymouth, 10. Sailed the Orestes sloop of war, Captain Bower, in quest of a privateer which has appeared off Portland.

The Hero, Simmons; Montreal, Maddox; and Friendship, Cornwall, from Quebec to Newfoundland, separated the 7th ult. off Cape Ray.

The Aurora frigate is arrived at Falmouth with a smuggling lugger, which she took off Portland.

The Jenne Marie, the Les Amis, and a Chassemarie, three French coasters, are taken by the Stag privateer of Guernsey, Captain Durel, and arrived at Falmouth.

The Spy, Burrows, from Africa to Jamaica, with 250 slaves, and 6 tons of ivory, was taken the 4th of June by two French frigates, and carried into Dominica.

The Cruizer cutter has taken and carried into Weymouth Road the Petit Commandant, a French privateer; about 10 days ago she took two sloops, loaded with timber, from the Downs, and sent them for Cherburg.

The Pitt, Wiseman, from the Leeward Islands for Liverpool, is taken.

The Cam's Delight, Morris, from Bristol to Portsmouth, was taken by a French privateer off the Land's End, and sent for France.

This day, arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought by the Expedition packet-boat to Falmouth in 18 days.

From the London Papers, Sept. 14.

LONDON.

Some very disagreeable reports prevailed yesterday evening, relative to Gibraltar. The letters which gave rise to them are said to have come from the Continent, and to contain positive advices on the subject. One of these, which was transmitted to one of the public offices, though not authentically, says, that on the 17th of last month that important fortress fell into the hands of the enemy, and that the brave General Elliot fell in its defence. We would gladly hope this melancholy intelligence is not true; especially as, in so great a length of time, we have heard nothing, though the mails have arrived pretty regularly, of any rejoicings among the pretended victors on an occasion so agreeable to their wishes. We ought, however, to recollect, that this consideration can afford no certainty in our favour, as Fort St Philip had surrendered long before there was any official information of that event, or even so much as an account of any uncommon demonstrations of joy on the part of the enemy. Still, however, we hope for the best; but, be the matter as it may, we think it our indispensible duty, at the present critical and interesting period, to give the Public the most early intelligence of every important matter that comes to our knowledge. *St James's Chron.*

A correspondent, on whom we can depend, has sent us the following advice on the same subject:—That an eminent merchant in the city has received a letter from his partner abroad, informing him of the capture of Gibraltar, which in his letter is reported to have happened on the 18th of August, and is said to be owing to the revolt of the Hanoverians, who invited the Spaniards to storm the place, on their doing which the former laid down their arms, which struck the British troops with such surprise, that though they made a brave resistance, considering their numbers, yet it was far from what might have been expected from veterans who had for three years withstood the whole power of Spain.---Thus far the letter: On which we would beg leave to remark; that the Spaniards have published an account of the siege down to the 18th of August, which account was received in the ordinary course near a week ago; that had Gibraltar been taken within two or three days of that date, sufficient time has elapsed for our being acquainted with it from authority, especially as a matter of such importance to the Spaniards would have flown to Paris, and from thence to London; so that, upon the whole, it appears rather improbable that an affair of such moment should be known to a private individual (however respectable he may be) before Government received any intelligence of it.---On the other hand, the Gentleman to whom the letter came has shown it, as before said, to the Ministry, and the letter describes the particulars of the affair in such a minute manner, that they know not what to make of the matter: In consequence thereof, it is said, they have felt more pangs within the last twenty-four hours than they have known before during the whole time of their being in office. *Ibid.*

It is worthy of remark, that the letter before-mentioned comes through the same channel by which Government received the first news of the loss of Minorca. *Ibid.*

An express is received this morning from Plymouth, with an account that Lord Howe passed that port with the grand fleet for Gibraltar on Thursday.

Some dispatches were sent this morning from the Admiralty to Portsmouth, to be put on board a cutter immediately, and dispatched after Lord Howe.

Never did a fleet sail from port better equipped, or more completely arranged for fighting, than Lord Howe's. We are well informed the most perfect unanimity prevailed amongst the officers and sailors, all of whom expressed the strongest wishes that an engagement might take place off Gibraltar, but we are assured from a quarter, whose information is generally well founded, that the enemy will not interpose to prevent the relief intended to be thrown in, the French being sick of close engagements since their last defeat in the West Indies.

The grand fleet is in three divisions; the van is commanded by Vice-Admiral Barrington and Rear-Admiral Hughes; the centre by Admiral Lord Howe and Rear-Admiral A. Hood; and the rear by Vice-Admiral Milbank and Commodore Hotham.

By the complexion of the letters received yesterday from France, it is very obvious, that the enemy do not mean to oppose our fleet in the relief of Gibraltar; they already begin to have an apology for their pusillanimity, by urging that their fleet has received so much damage by bad weather, that it is thought they will not be able to put to sea before the beginning of October.

The fair wind which has conveyed our fleet from Portsmouth, and promises to continue, gives our correspondent reason to hope that our brave garrison will be relieved by Sunday se'ennight; for he remembers his having disembarked at Gibraltar the ninth day after leaving Portsmouth; but as the convoy consisted of only seven ships of the line, he computes that some few days more will be necessary for so large a fleet as the grand fleet at present on the passage with Lord Howe.

The following was an authentic state of the price of fresh provisions when the last accounts left Gibraltar, viz.

Beef, mutton, &c.		10s. 6d. per lb.	
Turkey	—	2 l. 2 s.	each.
Fowl	—	1 l. 1 s.	

and all other articles in proportion.

Among other articles which were exported on board the store-ships from the Red-house at Deptford, for Gibraltar, were 750 quarters of wheat, 1000 quarters of flour, 600 quarters of pease, and several casks of sour crout.

A correspondent assures us that among other implements of destruction, taken by the grand fleet, there are balls called *Angels*: these are bullets with two heads, or rather two halves of a bullet, joined by a bar, and are intended to be discharged against the rigging and cables of the ships of the enemy, should they think proper to oppose the relief of the garrison of Gibraltar.

Yesterday the merchants trading to the Baltic waited on the first Lord of the Admiralty, to know when the fleet from the Sound might be expected, when they were informed, that in a few days in all probability the ships from thence would be safe in an English port, as they were now at sea under such protection that those concerned in them need be under no apprehensions for their safety.

A letter from Sunderland received this day, mentions, that a fleet were in sight of that place when the post came away, which were expected to be the convoy from the Baltic.

Yesterday advice was received from Liverpool of the arrival of the Bridget, Captain Gilbody, and the Venus, Captain Brown, at that port from Tortola; they sailed from thence the 4th of August, and bring advice, that, a few days afterwards, they fell in with the Leeward fleet that left Antigua the 1st of August. This fleet is but small, and do not consist of more than fifty sail, under convoy of two frigates. By these ships we learn, that La Friponne and the Resolu French frigates, had fell in with and captured the Spy, Captain Burrows, from Africa to Jamaica, with 250 slaves, and 6 tons of ivory, and carried into Dominica. These ships likewise bring advice, that the Zele, of 74 guns, with the trade from Martinico, had escaped falling in with Captain Berkley of the Prudent, and several other men of war that went in quest of them. We do not find that any French men of war or troops were arrived at Martinico from St Domingo. When these ships sailed, there was no account of the Cork fleet being arrived, that sailed from thence the 27th of June, under convoy of the Success frigate.

It is generally said that Russia has offered Great Britain her whole naval force, if an invasion should be attempted by her enemies during the absence of her fleets.

An English cruizer from the South Seas is arrived at Deal; on board her came two Indian Chiefs, deputed by the insurgents in power, to offer to the King and Parliament of Great Britain the government and allegiance of that country, on condition of being supported by Government.

Twenty thousand stand of arms are now preparing at the Tower with the greatest expedition, to be put on board the ships going on a secret expedition to the South Seas, under Captain Macbride. Four thousand troops are to be embarked on board this squadron.

Yesterday morning an Envoy from the Emperor of Morocco, who arrived in town on Thursday, went to Mr Townsend's office, Whitehall, and from thence to the Queen's House, and had a conference with the King.

By letters received yesterday from Falmouth, we learn, that the following packets sailed from thence the 10th instant, viz.

Grantham, Capt. Bull, for Jamaica.

Duke of Cumberland, for New York.

Antelope, for Lisbon.

Dr Franklin informs a friend in London, that the commanding officer at Rhode-Island had written over for a reinforcement of 5000 men. The reasons for this request, he says, have been kept a profound secret by the Court at Versailles.

The French funds have fallen considerably within the last three weeks; from which circumstance it is concluded that they had received some intimations of the state of affairs in America more than a month ago.

The news of dissentions among the revolted Colonies obtains more and more credit every day. The taxes on the people were intolerably grievous. One gentleman in the neighbourhood of Boston had five hundred pounds assessed on him, the amount of his whole income. He was a popular character, and therefore his complaints, come with the greater weight. Those who had only murmured before hearing his complaint, spoke out, and openly avowed the jealousies of the French, and their abhorrence of a continuance of the war, the event of which would very probably fix the Gallic yoke on the neck of America. The Province of Massachusets is in the utmost anarchy and confusion, and a general discontent is spreading fast throughout all the towns of New England; indeed, it was thought too fast for Congress to stop its progress.

It now appears that General Washington's acceptance of a commission from the French King, has lost him not only the confidence of Congress, but of the people also. Some time ago, he detected one of his officers who they had placed about him as a spy, in the fact of sending an account to Congress of his conduct, with the most injurious comments on it. For this act, he laid the officer under arrest, and sent, in a very high tone, to his employers, to demand the reason for their very extraordinary behaviour on this occasion. A great coolness between the parties has been the result of the message. But the affair has excited the curiosity of the people, who declare there must have been some grounds for suspicion, or Congress would never have taken so unusual a step.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Portsmouth, says, that he was quite charmed with the sight of seeing the whole fleet under sail; the joy that appeared in all the sailors was expressed by loud acclamations of the crews of every ship, whilst the shore was crowded with people to see them set sail.

A gentleman who lately saw the combined fleets says, that two thirds of the Spanish, and one third of the French ships are in worse condition than the Royal George was the day before she sunk; and that two Spanish ships of the line were sent in to a French port this cruise, because they could no longer swim.

A correspondent assures us, from unquestionable authority, that the naval stores of Brest were so exhausted, that it was with the utmost difficulty Mons. la Motte Piquet could equip two first-rates and six 74 gun ships to join the combined fleet, when they carried the Newfoundland prizes off Brest, which were captured from Admiral Campbell.

A correspondent says, that we may defend our coasts without much difficulty, since it may be depended on, that the French have not a single ship off the stocks in Brest, while we have a number besides those lately arrived from the West Indies, and a considerable addition may be expected with the Ville de Paris, to replace the Royal George.

In consequence of some dispatches received yesterday morning from France, all the Cabinet Ministers were summoned to meet at Lord Shelburne's, and dispatches were sent for a distinguished negociator to prepare for the Continent.

Government are in possession of many letters, written by people of the first characters in New York, which fully substantiate the particulars contained in Doctor Walter's letter, a copy of which was given in our last paper.

It is remarkable that the Royal George, lately lost at Spithead, had the misfortune to be overturned when she was first launched, by which accident near 500 persons lost their lives. *Gen. Adv.*

A Phaeton of solid silver is now making in Long Acre for the Grand Duke of Russia.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 14.

Bank Stock shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	Ditto New Ann. 57½.
3 per cent. con. 57¾ a ¼.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. shut.	Exch. Bills, 3 a 4 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10½ dise.
Long Ann. 16¼ a 15-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 13 s. a 12 s.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¾ a 59¼ a ¼ a ¼.
India Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 73½ a ¼.
3 per cent. Ann. shut.	Omnium, —
India Bonds, —	
South Sea Stock, —	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 13. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 14.

"From all I can learn concerning the report of the taking of Gibraltar, the matter seems to be extremely doubtful, and far from gaining credit. Only one of our evening papers has thought proper to announce this disagreeable piece of news, and even it has given such contradictory accounts of the matter, as renders the whole relation undeserving of credit. You may depend upon it, that no intelligence of this event has as yet arrived at any of the public offices, which it surely must have done, long ere this, had it been true, according to the date of the supposed surrender of Gibraltar. This report has not had the effect to lower the Stocks; on the contrary, they have risen since yesterday one half *per cent.*

"Last week, a clergyman near North Walstan in Norfolk having been out with his gun, could not make it go off; when upon he returned home; and, being set down by the fire with his wife, a neighbour came in, and asked, What sport? He answered, His piece would not go off. Upon which the other took it up, to see the reason of it; and, having looked at it was going to set it down; but, carrying it past the clergyman unwarily, the gun went off, and shot him into the body, of which he died in an hour after, to the great grief and surprise of his wife, who was sitting just by him."

Copy of part of a letter from a Gentleman at New York to his friend in the neighbourhood of this city, dated July 30.

"A kind of tacit cessation of arms has taken place, and nothing doing by either armies. Peace is much talked of.

"The rebels, I believe, cannot collect any considerable force being totally without the means of clothing, victualling, or paying them; their last grand effort of Congress finance, under the guidance of Mr Morris, having failed; and he published to the world, that no money could be raised, or taxes levied, the trade knocked up, and now without the hope of French aid. I hope our new Ministers will not now think of granting them independence, after Rodney's victory and Kempenfelt's success, though I have my fears of them, as I have a much better opinion of their heads than hearts."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 3.

"The peace does not seem to go on so furiously on this side of the water now, as it did last week; at least it is not talked of so violently as it was. Whether it be owing to the little arts of stock-jobbers, as practised in a neighbouring kingdom, we don't know; but the actions have had a fall as suddenly as they took a rise. It is thought, however, by the change of the moon, they will get up again; for we find that planet has great influence upon the stocks, as well as on the tide, the ebbing and flowing of both being governed by it almost equally.

"It was thought our fleet at Brest was going to disarm, but as yet it remains doubtful, and perhaps depends upon future contingencies. On the report of the ships being to be laid up, one of the Commissaries of Marches on the coast of Picardy, wrote to the Minister of War, upon the representation of some merchants and fishermen, to get back the seamen [illegible] from these ports; and here follows the said Minister's answer, which will serve to show the regard there is had in so arbitrary a government to the good of the people, and the care taken of so small a branch of trade as that of the herring fishery, in a little sea-port town. The letter is as follows, translated from the Minister's own hand writing:

Sir, *Versailles, Sept.* [illegible]

"I have received the letter which you wrote to me of the 20th past. The King is not yet determined to disarm the squadron which is at Brest; but you may tell the merchants and navigators, who spoke to you concerning the return of those sailors, that as soon as there is orders to lay the ship up, they shall at the same time give such as are necessary for sending all the sailors of the jurisdiction of —— without detaining them to work for disarming the respective ships to which they belong. You will do well to engage those merchants and fishermen to prepare their nets in the mean-time, and you the help them what you can. If the places within the jurisdiction of Abbeville do not employ the men for the herring fishing

you think some hands may be drawn from this quarter to serve in your boats, I will write to the Sieur de la Ramvergue, to send them to —— for that purpose. I expect your answer to this."

This day, the following Gentlemen were chosen Council Deacons for the year ensuing, viz.

Mess. William Fraser, Hammermen.
William Brodie, Wrights.
George Chalmers, Masons.
James Robertson, Fleshers.
John Douglas, Wawkers and Hatters.
Robert Wemyss, Bonnetmakers.

On Monday evening, a most violent fire broke out in a grocer's shop in Dunbar, which entirely consumed the same, with the stock of goods therein. By the exertion of the Magistrates and neighbours, the fire was prevented from spreading.

We are informed, that, at a general meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, held on the 5th inst. to consider of the internal defence necessary for this kingdom, they unanimously approved of the sketch drawn up by the Noblemen and Gentlemen who lately met in this city for that purpose, and appointed a Committee of their number to correspond with the Preses of the Edinburgh meeting upon that subject.

For two or three days past, we have had very heavy rains here; and, what exhibited a very dismal appearance for the season of the year, the north hills were this morning discovered to be white with snow. The weather has now happily taken a more favourable turn, and is at present very agreeable.

It is with pleasure we can inform the Public, that last Saturday the Rev. Mr Muirhead of Urr had a stack of oats, which grew on his glebe this year, thatched and covered in good order; and we can safely say that this stack is the first one of oats reaped this season in the ten parishes lying on the east side of Urr, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright: And, if the good weather, for the last ten days, had continued, Mr Muirhead's crops on Logan and the manse of Urr would all have been housed, and in the barn-yards, before the Rood Fair in Dumfries, which happens on the 25th of September inst.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 16.

"A few weeks ago, a young man, of genteel appearance, was apprehended in the New Inn here, by the name of Hall Meer. Information had been sent from the Magistrates of Berwick to this place, describing his person; in consequence of which he was examined, and committed to prison. He was accused of forging bills. In his room in the inn was found a book of Cork bank-notes unfilled up, which, however, he denied to belong to him. After lying in prison here some time, he was sent off under a guard to Berwick to stand trial; but, on the 5th current, he attempted to break prison, and actually got out at a window; but in leaping down he broke his back, and otherwise dreadfully bruised himself, that his life is in imminent danger.

"On Saturday, was brought in here a sloop belonging to Fraserburgh, Stewart master, with 170 ankers of spirits, and six matts of tobacco on board. She was taken off Collieston on Friday by the boat belonging to Captain Brown of the revenue yacht."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 7.

"The Alert sloop of war, Captain William Miller, is just arrived here, having left Lord Rodney off the Old Head of Kinsale, with a fleet of seven men of war, from the West Indies. He is now standing off for some temporary provisions."

Notwithstanding the above letter does not mention any merchant ships being with Lord Rodney, yet there is scarce a doubt of the Jamaica fleet having come home under his convoy, as they were ready to sail from that island on the 10th of July last; but in consequence of advices being received there of M. Vaudreuil, with above twenty men of war of the line, having sailed from Cape Francois for America, the sailing of our fleet was put off till the 1st of August, when they were to come home under convoy of the Ville de Paris of 104 guns, Lord Rodney; Glorieux and Hector, of 74 guns each; Ardent, Caton, and Jason, of 64 guns each, and Amiable frigate of 32 guns, all French prizes.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 8.

"Lord Rodney, in the Montague, is put into Kinsale, by contrary winds. The Flora frigate and a sloop of war are also with him. His Lordship brings no other news, but that Admiral Graves in the Ville de Paris, was to convoy the homeward bound fleet.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 10.

"Saturday the Right Hon. Lord Cahier sailed in the Dorset yacht, Sir Alexander Schomberg commander, for Holyhead, where she is to wait for Lord Temple, and take his Lordship on board for this kingdom, being expected at the Head in a few days, as we learn that he arrived at Lord Buckley's, about 26 miles from thence, last Saturday.

"Saturday last a considerable quantity of new wheat, of as fine a quality as has been seen these twenty years, was sold in the Market-house in Thomas-street.

"Yesterday his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Morella Oldmixon, Esq; lieutenant of dragoons, and one of the gentlemen in waiting in his Grace's family."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 12.

"All the domestics of Earl Temple, excepting only those who attend immediately on his person, are arrived in this city.

"We are well pleased to find that the spirit of enlisting men for the sea-service has not yet subsided, as the Castletown Union, under the command of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, have (we are well assured) in the course of the last fortnight, enlisted no less than 149 fine fellows, to each of whom they gave a jacket, trowsers, and silk handkerchief, and also seen them paid six guineas each bounty money. And we hear with pleasure, they are determined to make the number 200 before they give over this very laudable service."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

——*lenire tigres rabidosque leones.* HOR.
——at once man's duty, glory, gain. YOUNG.

TH' empyric chymist, who, by fire
Promethean, matter can inspire
Inert, its essence change and mold
To flaming, bright, refulgent gold,
Has right again that gold to use,
T' accomplish his exalted views;
Attemp'ring't to such purpose, HE,
Of Goldsmiths Chief deserves to be.

Who, from rough, hard, obdurate rock,
Rough diamonds hard, at every stroke,
By heavenly skill, has power t' educe,
And those apply to proper use,
Can polish them with art divine,
Giving them both to cut and shine,
Past all exception, HE, indeed,
Of Jewellers must be the head.

For what did Orpheus' sacred song,
But civiliz'd the human throng?
What meant Amphion's heavenly strain,
But right, by reason, to explain?
For why have mortals here been sent,
But to display their high descent,
To prize the jewel, spurn the dross,
And count, but freedom, all things loss?

Pa**o-S****s.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To Doctor GILBERT STUART, *on the publication of his History of Queen* MARY.

CAN you presume, my friend, your skilful page
Shall 'scape the barb'rous Knoxes of the age?
From those what candour can your merit claim,
Who felt no pity for your beauteous theme!

I. D.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

VERSES *inscribed on a Tree near Perth.*

To Miss P**** H****.

IF e'er a devious, casual foot,
Explores this sylvan maze,
This faithful bark shall tell the eye
My soft Selima's praise.

Selima! first of Pertha's fair!
Adorn'd with ev'ry grace
That beams from a majestic mien,
Or from a faultless face.

Yet not alone her face or mien
This plaudite strain inspire;
The charms that deck her peerless mind
The fervid bosom fire.

In transport lost, we praise her form,
Her mental merit prize;
She's fair in form as Venus was,
And as Minerva wise.

LORENZO.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR, *Aberdeenshire, Sept. 4.*

I AM glad to find that there is, among you, an intention of endeavouring to procure relief to Scotland from the oppression to which it is subjected by the laws relating to Distillation of Spirit. The few individuals, whose interest it is that these laws remain on their present footing, have attempted (not throwing light upon the question, but rather darkening it) to make us believe, that the revenue would suffer by allowing small stills to work.

But one matter of fact is well worthy of the public notice, and it is this: There is not, over all the north of Scotland, one shilling of duty arises to Government from distillation; and yet the people there distil a great deal; but they must do it all by stealth. The reason is, by the present laws no man can make spirit but in stills of a large size. In the northern parts of Scotland, the people have no fuel but peat; and peat is not capable of raising a large still to the degree of heat necessary for distillation, but it is abundantly capable to raise a small one. The people in these parts are, therefore, *physically* disabled from complying with the present laws. Attend to the consequence: Of late years, Scots barley has been a very dead stock on the hands of farmers; and the times have been otherwise so bad, as to render money very difficult to be raised. With a view of converting some of their barley into cash, the poor farmers are compelled to distil; for, though the barley will not readily sell, the spirit will. Besides, from distilling they are enabled to feed their cattle. The first part of the process yields *draff*, and the latter what they call *burnt ale*. Both of these are very nourishing to cows, and very conducive to the production of milk.

Thus the people in the north of Scotland, who are forced by their necessities to distil, are by nature, which has denied them coals, restrained from using large stills; and, by the laws, they are hindered from using lesser ones; and yet the Government, which makes such laws for the sake of the revenue, does not raise here one farthing of duty. This is a verification of the old fable, where the dog would neither eat the straw himself, nor yet let the ox eat it.

The gentry in the north, and the citizens, and the people of middle rank in general, have got almost universally into the practice of making their punch with home-brewed whisky, instead of foreign spirit. To them it appears exceeding hard, that no person in their neighbourhood should have it in his power to distil. With equal propriety, and with equal justice, the Government might prohibit us from brewing beer.

I cannot help complaining here of a grievance, which, I think, is peculiar to this shire, and arises from some gross defect in this country. A great number of the stills, which the Exciseman seizes from the poor tenants, he instantly delivers back again, upon the owner paying him for each still a sum of money nearly equal to its value. To preserve some appearance of legality in this private mode of transaction, where no Justice of Peace authority is interposed, the still first receives from the Exciseman a slight damage! This is quickly after repaired, and the still as quickly put to use again. The Exciseman promises the poor man a toleration; but another of the brotherhood soon seizes the still a second time. This is highly oppressive; but it would be the less to be complained of, had the Government any benefit by it. If the Exciseman had the shadow of regard for the intent of the laws, he would totally destroy the still he had once captured, and not, by restoration, subject the poor owner to a second capture. Some stills, indeed, they do cut in pieces, after having them formally condemned: These they sell publicly; and this serves as a pretext for the destroying of the whole.

There seems to be, some how or other, a tameness in the people of Scotland—a readiness to submit to the most arbitrary steps of men in power. Grievances like these are no sooner felt in England than redress is procured. But, in Scotland, all the shires north of the Tay may be wantonly, and without the slightest advantage to the revenue, restrained from preparing their own drink; and yet such a despotic measure is tolerated for years.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant
and constant reader,

D.

SEQUESTRATION—John Clark senior, writer in Dumfries.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Sept. 5. George of and for Liverpool, Hutchison, from Peterburgh.
Struthers of and from ditto, Cook, for ditto.
Swan of and from ditto, Turner, for ditto.
St Cuthbert of and from ditto, Bight, for ditto.
Lydia of and for Lancaster, Kellar, from ditto.
Lark of and for Greenock, Hunter, from Thurso.
Mary of and for ditto, Martin, from Shetland.
Remain in said Harbour.
6. Margaret of and for Stornaway, Macniel, from Aberdeen.
In Kirkwall Road,
Hope of Westra, Boag, from Norway.
In Elwick Road,
—— of and and from Newcastle, Dalton, for Whitby, with kelp.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 13. Peggy, Bowskill, from Lancaster, with goods.
14. Betty, M'Kellar, from Lochryan, with herrings.
15. Susannah, Wilson, from Liverpool, with goods.
Mary, M'Intyre, from Oban, with bark.
Bell, Lamont, from Whithorn, in ballast.
Thomas, Nairn, from the Highlands, with herrings.
Dolphin, M'Kay, from Liverpool, in ballast.
Janet, M'Fie, from the Highlands, with slates.
Prince of Wales cutter, from a cruize.
Essex, Gray, from Belfast, with goods.

SAILED,

23. Seaford frigate, for a cruize.
24. Susie, Angus, for Dublin, with goods.
Oxford, Simpson for Waterford, with coals.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 17. Robert and Marjory, Flett, from Newcastle, in balast.
Peggie, Clark, from Dundee, with goods.
18. Lady Mary, Mackie, from Memel, with logs.
Adventurer, Wright, from Hull, with bark.
Betty and Bell, Allan, from Christiansound, with tar.
Anstruther, Taylor, from ditto, with ditto.
Vrow Maria, Holtz, from North Fare, in balast.
May and Nancy, Johnston, from Peterburgh, with flax and iron.

BROKE PRISON,

ROBERT SYMMERS, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high or thereby, fair complection, short light brown hair; made his escape from the tolbooth of Dunfermline, on the night betwixt Monday the 16th, and Tuesday the 17th September current. He had on, when he made his escape, blue-grey clothes, mounted with black, a dark brown large coat, and a floutched hat. It is thought that he went north towards Kinross, and probably may be about the east of Fife. The Magistrates of Dunfermline hereby offer a reward of Three Guineas to any person who will apprehend and secure the said Robert Symmers, so as that he may be brought back to prison.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRAVELLERS,

EVERY Tuesday and Friday a STAGE is to set out from the King's Arms Inn, Ayr, at nine o'clock in the morning, for Glasgow, and will arrive there about three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Saracen's Head Inn; from whence another will set out for Ayr at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the days above mentioned.——Each passenger to pay Nine Shillings.

Tickets from Kilmarnock to be taken out at Mrs Mitchell's, where the horses are changed; and the Stage will begin the first Tuesday of October. The Edinburgh and London Stage sets out from the Saracen's-Head Inn, as usual.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

ON Friday the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Custom-house, Leith,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,
3139 Pounds FINE BLACK TEA.
1021 Pounds COARSE BLACK TEA.

FOR EXPORTATION,
76 Yards Silk—76 Silk Handkerchiefs—24 Dozen Packs Playing Cards—5 Half Pieces French Cambric—and 12 Looking Glasses.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Customhouse, Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

NOTICE
TO WILLIAM PATON'S CREDITORS.

THE Heritable Subjects belonging to WILLIAM PATON, Senior, late Shipmaster in Leith, having been sold by the Trustee for his Creditors, and the price (50 l. Sterling) being ready to be paid, the Creditors are required to lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of James Lee tailor in Leith, on or before the 20th of September current, in order that a scheme of division may be prepared; certifying such of them as shall fail to do so, that they will not draw any part of the said price.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE,
AND
INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, upon the 13th January next, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline,

The following LANDS which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; late of Leaston, viz. The Lands of HAUKSLAND, MOAT, GOOSELANDHOUSE, KILHILLS, DICKIELAND, COULTERSHOGLE, BIRKHILL, MOATYET, BOURTREES, and GRAFFHILL, with their several pertinents, lying within the parish of Lesmahago, and sheriffdom of Lanark.

These Lands consist of about 800 acres, nearly all arable, a great part of them inclosed, stripes of forest trees planted around the inclosures, are in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and capable of great improvement; and, as they are presently free of leases, a purchaser may enter to the natural possession.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for the heir and creditors of the said George Gray, or to Mr John Smyth writer to the signet, who will show the rental and plan of the lands, the articles of roup, progress of writs, and scheme of the lots.

Copies of the articles of roup, rental, and scheme of the different lots, may be also seen in the hands of Hugh Smith at Carnwath, who will give orders to show the different lands to those intending to purchase.

It is requested that all those who have claims on the said George Gray will, on or before the 12th November next, lodge the same, with their grounds of debt and oaths on the verity thereupon, with the said David Russell or John Smyth; and such as intend to make claims, and have not yet acceded to the trust, will call, or cause some person properly authorised by them to call, at the said John Smyth's, to sign the deed of accession and submission.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

WHEN one conſiders the preſent prices of corn, the ſtate of the depending crop, and the ſtate of the weather, now when the middle of September is paſt, it ſeems no raſh preſage to ſay, that the prices of corn for crop 1782 will be as high, if not higher, than was ever known in the memory of man. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Parliament will meet as ſoon as poſſible, and take under its early deliberation, the means of increaſing the national ſtock of proviſions. This increaſe is to be obtained two ways, viz. by diminiſhing the conſumpt, and by increaſing the quantity. A temporary ſtop to the diſtillery will tend more than any known regulation to diminiſh the conſumpt. Increaſe of *corn* can be obtained by importation only. There is, however, another fund of increaſe, not of corn indeed, but of proviſions, and that is the Fiſhery. By the authority before me it appears, that the bounty herring fiſhery begins 12th September, and ends 13th January. This, ſurely, may be made a very liberal fund for increaſe of proviſions, and luckily coincides in point of time with the meeting of Parliament, when new regulations may be made, if neceſſary. If, for example, the unequal tax upon coals cannot be removed altogether, let it at leaſt, in the name of mercy, be put under a temporary ſuſpenſion, in order to help the Highlands and Iſles to work at the herring fiſhery, or rather indeed the fiſhery at large. The ſeaſon for drying cod and ling unluckily is over. If theſe fiſh are ſtill in ſeaſon, might not a bounty have the effect to get them cured in barrels, now, or when their ſeaſon returns? and this return muſt be long before crop 1783.

In a calamitous ſcarcity of corn, bread, potatoes, and fiſh are no deſpicable ſubſtitution. The potatoe crop is already a fixed point; the fiſhery, therefore, and importation of corn, ſeem to be the only ſubjects by which the wiſdom of Parliament can create an increaſe of proviſions.

Edinburgh, 17th Sept. 1782. NERVA.

P. S. I wiſh ſome perſon of conſequence would ſet a-going a contribution for the poor ſhearers.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 17. Neptune, Repperhdt, from Norway, with timber.
Emanuel, Lackeriefen, from ditto, with deals.
Janet and Jean, Scott, from Riga, with hemp and flax.

A MAN WANTED,

QUALIFIED for making Hard Soap and Candles.—For further particular, let them apply to James Dalrymple merchant in Falkirk, or the Publiſher of this paper.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh,

WHEREAS a Proceſs of Reduction, Improbation, and Declarator, was ſome years ago raiſed againſt the vaſſals holding immediately of the City of Edinburgh,—notwithſtanding which many of them are ſtill in non-entry, and owing great arrears of feu-duty; this public information is therefore given to all ſuch vaſſals, that orders are iſſued for extracting the decreet obtained againſt them, in order to be put into execution: But, in the mean time, the Magiſtrates and Council have directed that ſuch of theſe vaſſals as ſhall, on or before the firſt day of November next, apply for an entry, ſhall be received; ſo that, after this public notification, ſuch perſons as do not lodge their rights with the City Clerks, at their office, betwixt and the above day, will have themſelves alone to blame for the conſequences.——AND WHEREAS a great number of the lands, tenements, houſes, and other heritable ſubjects holding of the City of Edinburgh, lying in the town of South Leith, and within the barony of Reſtalrig, are in non-entry, and great arrears of feu-duty owing the Good Town, theſe certify, That a ſummons of reduction, improbation, and declarator will be raiſed againſt the Good Town's vaſſals in South Leith and barony of Reſtalrig, and executed in October next, unleſs they lodge their title-deeds with the Town-clerk of Leith, and take out charters before the firſt day of November next.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 13th Sept. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 21ſt of September inſt. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	per lib.
5 Boxes, containing 419 libs. of BLACK TEA, appraiſed	at 6 s. 6 d.
4 Ditto and 1 Bag, containing 373 libs. of ditto,	at 6 s.
4 Boxes, containing 220 libs. of ditto,	at 5 s.
Sundry parcels, containing 282 libs. of ditto,	from 2 s. 6 d. to 4 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the above-mentioned Warehouſe on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 16th September 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be expoſed to SALE, by public Auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe at Leith, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant, at one o'clock afternoon,

A Parcel of Foreign Geneva, Rum, Brandy,

Tea, and Coffee, lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith on the day before and morning of the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 20th day of November 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of KERSE, in the following lots:

LOT I.

The Fifty Shilling Land of KERSE, the Twenty Shilling Land of DALDAHOLM, and Thirty Acres of the Lands of LANGLANDS, all lying within the barony of Leſmahago, dukedom and regality of Hamilton, and ſhire of Lanark, with the teinds of the ſaid lands. On the lands of Kerſe there is a neat and convenient manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Nethan. There are no tacks on the lands, and the whole hold of his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.—Further particulars with regard to this lot will be afterwards advertiſed.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of THROWBURN, lying within the pariſh and barony of Carnwath, and ſhire of Lanark. The lands on this lot hold of General Lockhart, and are preſently ſet at a rent of 93 l. The public burdens, viz. feu, tiend, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, amount to 3 l. 13 s. 10 d. There are a great plenty of lime and coal on theſe lands, but which are not wrought to any extent; for the coal there is only received 3 l. and for the privilege of ſome lime 1 l. ſeparate from the above rent of 93 l.

If purchaſers incline, the lands of Throwburn will be ſold either altogether or in parcels.

The conditions of ſale, progreſs of writs, and a plan of the lands of Throwburn, may be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

FROM the appearance of a very late Harveſt, the Annual Meeting at Kelſo, advertiſed for Monday the 14th of October, is now fixed for Monday the 21ſt day of that month, to continue for a fortnight.

By order of the Preſes, Treaſurer, and Council,

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Bart.
GEORGE MOIR of Leckie, Eſq;
JOHN GRAHAM of Micklewood, Eſq;

Having jointly reſolved to preſerve the Game on their eſtates in the county of Stirling, hope that no Gentleman will hunt thereon without leave—Unqualified perſons, and all poachers, will be proſecute with the utmoſt rigour of law. And a reward of One Guinea is hereby offered for the diſcovery of every poacher who ſhall preſume to kill game on their grounds; to be paid, on conviction of the offender, by Sir James Campbell.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN HALL.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 10th September* 1782.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having found the uſefulneſs of the LINEN HALL, and of the Premiums which were given for ſeveral years paſt upon various kinds of Linen, Haberdaſhery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition there, have reſolved to give the following Premiums upon the articles under mentioned, to be lodged in the Hall on or before Tueſday the 24th day of December next, after which the preferences will be determined by judges to be appointed by the Truſtees.

Art.		*Premiums.*
1.	For the beſt ten pieces of Linen, in imitation of the Ruſſian ſheeting, 39 inches broad, 36 yards long, and not exceeding 17 d. per yard in value,	L. 25 0 0
2.	For the beſt three ſuits of Diaper Linen, to be of patterns that never were before preſented at the Linen Hall,	20 0 0
3.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Checquered Linen for ſeamens ſhirting, not under 30 inches in breadth, nor under 80 yards in length, and not exceeding 8 d. per yard in value,	15 0 0
4.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid Linen,	5 0 0
5.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Stripped Muſlin,	20 0 0
6.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Muſlin Handkerchiefs, N. B. The muſlin goods may be of the ordinary breadths and lengths; and no objection will be found, though the cotton yarn of which they are made ſhall not have been ſpun in Scotland.	20 0 0
7.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Cloth made entirely of Cotton, for printing, to be of yarn ſpun in Scotland, not under 30 inches broad, nor under 25 yards in length, and to be not exceeding 1 s. 9 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
8.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	5 0 0
9.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Woollen Cloth, ſeven quarters broad, and made entirely from Scots wool,	20 0 0
10.	For the beſt ſix pieces of yard-wide Hunters Cloth,	20 0 0
11.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	10 0 0
12.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Black Calimancoe, 20 inches broad, 30 yards long, and not exceeding 12 s. 6 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
13.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Black Laſting for ſhoes, 20 inches broad, 30 yards long, and not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
14.	For the beſt dozen fine Hats, not exceeding the price of one Guinea each,	10 0 0
15.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
16.	For the beſt dozen of Hats made entirely from materials of the produce of Scotland, and not exceeding the value of twelve ſhillings each,	10 0 0
17.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
18.	For the beſt dozen of Felt Hats, that is to ſay, made entirely from ſheep or lamb wool, and not exceeding three ſhillings each in value,	10 0 0
19.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
20.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Long Ells or Serges, to be of the breadths and lengths uſually ſent to market,	10 0 0
21.	For ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	5 0 0
22.	For the beſt ſix pieces of yard-wide Fine Flannel,	10 0 0
23.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of flannel,	5 0 0
24.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Stocking Cloth, for clothes, waiſtcoats, or breeches,	10 0 0
25.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of ſtocking cloth,	5 0 0
26.	To the perſon who makes and preſents the beſt Drawing of any Machine uſed in the manufacture of linen, woollen, or cotton goods,	10 0 0
27.	To the perſon who draws and preſents the beſt Figure on deſign paper, for a Damaſk Pattern, not to be under nor exceeding one hundred deſigns by fifty,	10 0 0
	Total Premiums,	L. 300 0 0

No perſon or company will be allowed to gain more than one of theſe premiums.

Every perſon or company that has in former years gained three premiums under any of the before-mentioned articles, will be debarred from competing.

The Board reſerves to itſelf in all caſes a power of giving ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall appear to deſerve; and in caſe of want of merit, no premium will be allowed.

Every competitor muſt lodge, alongſt with his goods, a ſealed note, expreſſing the manufacturer's name and deſignation; which will not be opened until the preferences are determined. And alongſt with every parcel of goods there muſt be alſo lodged an open unſealed invoice, mentioning the ſelling prices, without mentioning the maker's name.

All the goods muſt be completely dreſſed and finiſhed for ſale. And every competitor muſt, if required, produce ſatisfying evidence to the Truſtees, that the goods with which he competed were Scots manufacture, and every way in terms of the regulations herein contained.

By order of the Board,

ROB^T. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

A NEUTRAL VESSEL FOR HAMBURGH.

THE FRAU MARIA,

Capt. HANS CHRISTIAN HOLTZ,

Is now lying in Leith harbour, ready to take in goods for Hamburgh, and will ſail in eight or ten days.

Apply to Meſſrs Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderſon maſter, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the *Daniſh* Iſland of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to ſail about the 1ſt October. Such as are inclined to embrace the preſent favourable opportunity of tranſporting goods to that iſland, are requeſted to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Chriſtian and Karen is a ſtout veſſel, and completely manned with Daniſh ſeamen.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, GARDEN, &c. to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to immediately, a HOUSE in the Links of Leith, eaſt from the Hermitage, poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Lauderdale, with a convenient Garden, Coach-houſe, ſtable, and other conveniencies: ALSO, a HOUSE, with Office-houſes and Garden lying adjacent thereto on the ſouth ſide thereof, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr. The premiſſes will be ſhown at any time by the ſervants in the houſe.

The progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Robertſon writer, Meal Market Stairs, Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a bargain.

TO be LET, and entered into at the ſeparation of the current crop,

The MAINS of AUCHINDINNY, preſently poſſeſſed by Francis Oliphant, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on.

Any perſons inclining to take a tack of the ſaid farm, may ſend their propoſals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may reſt aſſured, that their offers ſhall be kept ſecret, unleſs their terms are accepted.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD of GLENMORE, in the county of Inverneſs, North Britain. This wood is very extenſive and full grown, containing above a hundred thouſand trees, many of which are of quality and ſize fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently ſituated, by having a ſufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpoſe of manufacture, but alſo for floating the timber by the river Spey to the ſea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting ſaw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaſer may require will be given. John Steuart forreſter in Glenmore will ſhow the wood; and thoſe inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to tranſmit their propoſals, addreſſed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Caſtle, by Fochabers, before the firſt of October next.

SALMON FISHINGS OF SPEY TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next ſeaſon 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHINGS in the river Spey, and upon the ſea coaſts adjacent thereto; including thoſe Fiſhings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Thoſe who incline to take a leaſe of the premiſſes, are deſired to tranſmit their propoſals, addreſſed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Caſtle, by Fochabers, before the firſt of October next.

FARMS of the ESTATE of LEUCHARS IN FIFESHIRE.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number or years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1783,

TENT'S MUIRS, including all between Forment and Strang's Muirs and the ſea, in one farm, conſiſting of about 1050 acres, whereof 200 arable, 200 paſture, the remainder muir;—a fine ſheep-walk, where ſnow never lies.

FORMENT, Strang's Muir, and White Croft; another farm, of ſoil and ſituation ſimilar to the former, conſiſting of about 80 acres arable, 140 paſture, and 200 muir.

RHIND, to be let in one or two farms as tackſmen ſhall incline. If in two, the diviſion to be through the farm houſes; the land on the north to be one farm, and that on the ſouth the other.—This farm is an excellent loam, of about 200 acres, including the meadow ground.

CRAIGIE, conſiſting of near 400 acres, whereof about 50 meadow, the remainder very manageable outfield. This farm will be ſet in one, two, or three diviſions, as ſhall be deſired: If in three parts, the ground weſt of the Ferry road to be ſet off by itſelf; and the diviſion of the other two to run through the farm-houſes, up to the eaſt end of Craigiebrae, all weſt from that line in one farm, and all eaſt of it with Craigie meadow in another. Moſt part of this laſt is a good clay ſoil.

FORDEL, conſiſting of about 100 acres good ſoil, arable. The outfield of Craigie, weſt of Ferry road, will be a proper addition to this farm.

N. B. The above three Farms may have a part of the clay mire adjoining, which is propoſed to be immediately drained.

BROADLANDS of LEUCHARS, lying between the lands of Earlehall and Moultrieburn, ſouth of the road leading from Miltoun through theſe lands, to the high road at the corner of the miniſter's glebe. This field conſiſts of about 150 acres arable, of excellent ſoil.

MILTOUN-MILL, with the thirlage of the eſtate of Leuchars, and about 50 acres of Broadlands, lying eaſt from the mill, and all or what part of the haugh above, and arable and paſture on Pitlunahill, a tackſman ſhall incline to take; and as a drain is to be carried up from the barn through Leuchars mire, it will drain the ground on each ſide of it.

Propoſals for taking theſe Farms to be made to Sir David Carnegie of Southeſk, Bart. the proprietor, addreſſed to him at Kinnaird, by way of Montroſe, or to William Lyon writer in Dundee, between and the firſt of November next.

TO BE SOLD,

Betwixt and the 5th day of October 1782,

THE Lands and Barony of ARDRY, and Lands of BALMONTH, both lying in the county of Fife, and containing about 1240 acres of good arable land.—Conſiderable improvements may be made upon theſe lands, as there is plenty of lime on the eſtate of Ardry, which may be wrought at a ſmall expence. Upon Ardry there is an exceeding good commodious houſe, conſiſting of eighteen rooms, ſome of them remarkably elegant, with handſome office-houſes, an excellent garden, and a fine fruit-wall. The houſe is nobly ſituated, within two miles of the towns of Auſtruther and Craill, and four of St Andrew's, and commands a moſt extenſive proſpect of the frith of Forth and eaſt parts of Fife. There are upwards of 170 acres of the lands of Ardry laid out in planting, done with great taſte, and the planting in a very thriving way.—The lands of Balmonth are of a rich ſoil, and are all incloſed with hedge and ditch, and will be either ſold along with the eſtate of Ardry or ſeparately, as may be agreeable to the purchaſer. The barony of Ardry is valued in the county-books at 1164 l. and Balmonth is a forty-ſhilling land of old extent.

The Overſer at Ardry will ſhow the lands; and William Bethune writer in in Edinburgh will inform as to further particulars.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 27th November 1782, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon.

The LANDS of DUMCRIEFF, in the pariſh of Moffat and county of Dumfries, conſiſting of about 850 Scots acres, for moſt part incloſed, and under ſhort leaſes, paying of clear rent about L. 200 Sterling per annum.

On this eſtate, which holds of the Crown, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Moffat, within a mile of the town of Moffat, there is a convenient manſion houſe and offices, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family, and good gardens, ſtocked with fruit trees of the beſt kind. The walls around the houſe, and on the river ſide, are very romantic and agreeable, and the wood both natural and planted is of conſiderable extent and value.

ALSO, the following parts of the Lands and Eſtate of MIDDLEBY, in the pariſh of Middleby and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglahill, Scottbridge, Stonybeck, Pottſtown, Walls, Peatknows, and the mill of Middleby, with part of the common of Middleby, lately divided, conſiſting of 211 acres on the eaſt, and 113 acres on the weſt ſide of the common.

Theſe lands conſiſt altogether of above 1000 Scots acres, and preſently pay about L. 168 per annum. They are ſituated in a pleaſant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are of a good ſoil, and very improveable.—They will be ſold altogether or in ſeparate farms.——William Anderſon writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

George Anſlie gardener at Dumcrieff will ſhow the lands there, and the tenants will ſhow the lands of Middleby.

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